Water Supply Measures for Stage 1
Summary

November, 1998

Key Points

- **Water supply measures for Stage 1**
- **Action** must be taken **now** to ensure timely permitting and implementation.
- **Agency coordination** will be required to implement.
- **Mitigation measures** must ensure no re-directed impacts, especially water quality and fisheries.
- **Operational criteria** are key to defining benefits or impacts.
- Core elements including demand management (conservation, reclamation) have **not been included in the analysis.**

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Capability of Water Supply Measures

- Increasing SWP capacity and joint use of facilities could produce:

  100 TAF dry, 230 TAF average

- 1.3 MAF of storage (small Shasta enlargement, Madera Ranch, Kern Water Bank, and In-Delta storage) plus increasing SWP capacity and joint use of facilities could produce:

  320 TAF dry, 380 TAF average

Effects of Operational Criteria

- More restrictive ecosystem measures can restrict water supply and water quality operations:

  For example, combinations of restrictive measures could reduce exports by 450 TAF

  With increased restrictions the effectiveness of increasing SWP capacity and allowing joint use could reduce to:
  15 TAF dry, 180 TAF average (compared to 100/230)

- Alternatively, relaxing operations (E/I ratio) and increasing SWP capacity with joint use could produce:
  200 TAF dry, 400 TAF average

General Conclusions

- Flexible pumping operations can shift more exports outside of sensitive fish periods
- As storage is added, more water becomes available for dry years for any use.
- Benefits of water supply measures range approx. 200-400 TAF.
- As Delta restrictions increase, benefits from measures decrease
- To implement any measures in Stage 1, agency coordination and permitting need to start immediately.